

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

LAUREL HILBERT,
4301 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.
Unit 7002
Washington, D.C. 20016

Plaintiff,

v.

THINKING LSAT, LLC.
a/k/a LSAT DEMON
1007 North Orange Street, 4th Floor, Suite 240
Wilmington, DE 19801

SERVE:
LEGALINC CORPORATE SERVICES, INC.
2035 Sunset Lake Road, Suite B-2
Newark, DE 19702

Defendant.

Case No.

Class Action Complaint

Jury Trial Demand

VERIFIED COMPLAINT

INTRODUCTION

1. Plaintiff, Mr. Laurel Hilbert asserts the following claims against Defendant Thinking LSAT, LLC a/k/a LSAT Demon (“Defendant”) as follows:
2. The Supreme Court of the United States has stated “[t]he Internet’s prevalence and power have changed the dynamics of the national economy.” *South Dakota v. Wayfair, Inc.*, 138 S. Ct. 2080, 2097 (2018) (the Court noted that in 1992, less than two (2) percent of Americans had Internet access whereas by 2018 the number increased to roughly eighty-

nine (89) percent). This number has steadily increased as polling data from 2021 shows ninety-three (93) percent of American adults use the Internet.¹

3. Based on a 2018 report, over forty (40) million people in the United States were documented with a disability, including over seven and a half (7.5) million individuals who have a visual disability.² According to the National Federation of the Blind's 2016 report (updated in 2019), approximately 418,500 visually impaired persons lived in the State of New York.³
4. Plaintiff brings this civil rights action against Defendant for its failure to design, construct, maintain, update and operate its website and/or mobile application platforms (hereinafter "Website") to be fully accessible to and independently usable by Plaintiff and other blind or visually impaired people.
5. Plaintiff uses the terms "blind" or "visually impaired" interchangeably to refer to all people with visual impairments who meet the legal definition of blindness in that they have a visual acuity with correction of less than or equal to 20 x 200.
6. For this significant portion of Americans, accessing websites, mobile applications, and other information has become a necessity, not a convenience.

¹ Internet/Broadband Fact Sheet, PEW RESEARCH CENTER (April 7, 2021) <https://www.pewresearch.org/internet/fact-sheet/internet-broadband/> (last visited April 3, 2024). Indeed, the polls also show ninety-nine (99) percent of American adults between the ages of eighteen (18) to twenty-nine (29) use the Internet, and ninety-eight (98) percent of American adults between the ages of thirty (30) to forty-nine (49) use the Internet.

² Lee W. Erickson & S. von Schrader, *2018 Disability Status Report: United States*, CORNELL UNIVERSITY 10 (2020), https://www.disabilitystatistics.org/StatusReports/2018-PDF/2018-StatusReport_US.pdf (last visited July 18, 2025). The report uses data from the 2018 American Community Survey.

³ Blindness Statistics, National Federation of the Blind (updated January 2019) <https://nfb.org/resources/blindness-statistics> (last visited July 18, 2025).

7. The growth of usage is rivaled only by the myriad ways in which users can harness the capabilities of the internet for the betterment of their lives through education, employment, entertainment, commerce, and countless other pursuits.
8. The U.S. Chamber of Commerce has documented consumers' increasing reliance on the internet to shop online:

The average consumer spends more than \$1,700 per year on online shopping, a number that's continuing to rise. The convenience, affordability and ability to compare prices with ease has led more and more customers to visit e-commerce sites before heading to a brick-and-mortar location.⁴

New research by Leanplum found that 95% of consumers will buy at least half of their gifts online. Shoppers, especially millennials and Gen Zers, favor the convenience and the great offers and discounts associated more with shopping online than visiting a brick-and-mortar location. It's these groups that are driving e-commerce retailers to be strategic with their website design. The Leanplum survey found that 80% of respondents shop on their mobile devices.⁵

9. Even the Supreme Court has acknowledged the phrase, "'There's an app for that' has become part of the 21st-century American lexicon." *Apple Inc. v. Pepper*, 139 S. Ct. 1514, 1518, 203 L.Ed.2d 802, 806 (2019).
10. But "[a]s technology continues to evolve at a rapid pace, it is important to consider factors that can facilitate or impede technology adoption and use by people with disabilities."⁶

⁴ Emily Heaslip, *A Guide to Building an Online Store*, U.S. Chamber of Commerce (Sept. 20, 2019), <https://www.uschamber.com/co/start/startup/how-to-build-online-stores> (last accessed July 18, 2025).

⁵ Emily Heaslip, *5 Ways to Optimize Your E-Commerce Site for Mobile Shopping*, U.S. Chamber of Commerce (Jan. 6, 2020), <https://www.uschamber.com/co/run/technology/building-mobile-friendly-ecommerce-websites> (last accessed April 3, 2025). "According to one report, e-commerce is growing 23% each year[.]" Emily Heaslip, *The Complete Guide to Selling Online*, U.S. Chamber of Commerce (Jan. 28, 2020), <https://www.uschamber.com/co/run/technology/small-business-ecommerce-guide> (last accessed March 9, 2025).

⁶ *National Disability Policy: A Progress Report*, Nat'l Council on Disability (Oct. 7, 2016), https://ncd.gov/sites/default/files/NCD_ProgressReport_ES_508.pdf (last accessed July 18, 2025);

11. This is especially true with respect to accessing goods and services over the internet, where people with disabilities stand to benefit immensely if online services were fully and equally accessible to them. The National Federation of the Blind explains:

In many ways, individuals with disabilities rely on Web content more so than their nondisabled peers because of inherent transportation, communication, and other barriers. A blind person does not have the same autonomy to drive to a covered entity's office as a sighted person. A deaf or hard of hearing person does not have the same opportunity to call a covered entity's office. A person with an intellectual disability does not have the same ability to interact independently with the staff at a covered entity's office. The 24-hour-a-day availability of information and transactions on covered entity websites and mobile apps provides a level of independence and convenience that cannot be replicated through any other means. That is why the number of Americans who rely on the Internet has increased year after year and why entities offer information and transactions through that unique medium.⁷

12. When digital content is properly formatted, it is universally accessible to everyone. When it's not, the content provider fails to communicate to individuals with a visual disability effectively. In turn, these individuals must expend additional time and effort to overcome communication barriers not applicable to sighted users, which may require the assistance of third parties or, in some instances, may deny outright access to the online service.⁸

see also Progress Report 2023: Towards Economic Security: The Impact of Income and Asset Limits on People with Disabilities (2023), <https://www.ncd.gov/report/2023-progress-report-toward-economic-security-the-impact-of-income-and-asset-limits-on-people-with-disabilities/> (accessed April 4, 2025).

⁷ Comment from disability rights organizations to DOJ Supplemental Advance Notice of Proposed Rulemaking "Nondiscrimination on the Basis of Disability; Accessibility of Web Information and Services of State and Local Government Entities," C RT Docket No 128, RIN 119-AA65, Answer 57 (October 7, 2016) (citations omitted).

⁸ These factors often lead disabled individuals to abandon the process of purchasing items online after they begin. Kasey Wehrum, *Your Website is Scaring Customers Away. 5 Easy Ways to Fix It.*, Inc. Mag. (Jan. 2014), <https://www.inc.com/magazine/201312/kasey-wehrum/how-to-get-online-customers-to-complete-purchase.html> (last accessed April 4, 2025) (documenting the most common causes of shopping cart abandonment, including: "Your Checkout button is hard to find[.]" "Shoppers question the safety of their personal info[.]" and "Getting through the checkout process takes multiple clicks.").

13. Unfortunately, Mr. Hilbert cannot fully and equally access Defendant's Website and/or mobile application because Defendant's accessibility policies and practices have made it impossible to fully and equally perceive, understand, or operate the Website's content with screen reader auxiliary aids.
14. As a result, this action for injunctive relief seeks an order requiring that Defendant (a) make its Website accessible to Mr. Hilbert, and (b) adopt sufficient policies and practices, the details of which are more fully described below, to ensure the Website does not become inaccessible again in the future.
15. Defendant's denial of full and equal access to its Website and therefore denial of its goods and services offered thereby is a violation of Plaintiff's rights under Title III of the Americans with Disabilities Act ("ADA"), 42 U.S.C. § 12182(a), the New York State Human Rights Law ("NYSHRL"), N.Y. CLS Exec. §§ 290, *et seq.*, and the New York City Human Rights Law ("NYCHRL"), N.Y.C. Admin. Code §§ 8-101, *et seq.*
16. Because Defendant's Website is not equally accessible to blind and visually impaired consumers, it violates the ADA, the NYSHRL, and the NYCHRL. Plaintiff seeks a permanent injunction, actual and liquidated damages, and reasonable attorneys' fees and costs to cause a change in Defendant's corporate policies, practices, and procedures so that Defendant's Website will become and remain accessible to blind and visually impaired consumers.

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

17. This Court has subject-matter jurisdiction over this action under 28 U.S.C. § 1331 and 42 U.S.C. § 12181 as Plaintiff's claims arise under Title III of the Americans with Disabilities Act ("ADA"), 42 U.S.C. § 12181, *et seq.* and 28 U.S.C. § 1332.

18. This Court has supplemental jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1367 over Plaintiff's claims under the New York State Human Rights Law ("NYSHRL"), N.Y. CLS Exec. §§ 290, *et seq.*, and the New York City Human Rights Law ("NYCHRL"), N.Y.C. Admin. Code §§ 8-101, *et seq.*
19. Venue is proper in this District under 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(1) and (2) because Defendant conducts and continues to conduct a substantial and significant amount of business in this District via the internet regarding the subject Website addressed by this action.
20. Defendant is subject to personal jurisdiction in this District. Defendant has been and is committing the acts or omissions alleged herein in this District that caused some of the injury and violated the rights of Plaintiff and to other blind and visually impaired customers in this District under the ADA, the NYSHRL, and the NYCHRL. A substantial part of the acts and omissions giving rise to Plaintiff's claims occurred in this District.
21. In particular, Plaintiff has been denied the full use and enjoyment of the facilities, goods, and services offered to the general public through its Website. Plaintiff lost all opportunities to take and complete Defendants' LSAT online course due to the discriminatory roadblocks faced as a result of Defendant's failure to provide online goods and services that he could effectively utilize as a visually impaired person.
22. Further, these access barriers that Plaintiff encountered have caused a denial of Plaintiff's full and equal access multiple times in the past, and now deters Plaintiff on a regular basis from accessing the Defendant's Website in the future without the aid of a sighted person to help him navigate, which is antithetical to the freedoms promised to the visually impaired by the passage of federal and state disability civil rights legislation.

23. This Court is empowered to issue a declaratory judgment under 28 U.S.C. §§ 2201 and 2202.

PARTIES

24. Plaintiff Laurel Hilbert (“Plaintiff” or “Mr. Hilbert”) resides in Washington, D.C. but routinely visits his parents in New York City, including the relevant time period. In each location, he attempted to access Thinking LSAT’s Website to take and complete an online LSAT preparation course. Regrettably, he was unsuccessful in completing the course due to the inaccessibility of the Website.
25. Not only was Mr. Hilbert injured in fact on or about February 2025 to present, but it is inevitable that the inaccessibility of Defendant’s Website will injure him again as Mr. Hilbert will not be able to take and complete the online LSAT course if it is not remediated in conformity with the Americans with Disabilities Act requirements.
26. Plaintiff is a blind, visually-impaired handicapped person and a member of a protected class of individuals under the Americans with Disabilities Act (“ADA”) pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §§ 12102(1) – (2), and the regulations implementing the ADA set forth at 28 C.F.R. § 36.101 *et seq.*, the New York State Human Rights Law (“NYSHRL”), N.Y. CLS Exec. §§ 290, *et seq.*, and the New York City Human Rights Law (“NYCHRL”), N.Y.C. Admin. Code §§ 8-101, *et seq.*
27. Defendant Thinking LSAT, LLC a/k/a LSAT Demon (“Defendant”) is and was at all relevant times a limited liability company incorporated in Delaware and does business in the Southern District of New York through its internet-based online Website.
28. Defendant owns and administers the Website <https://lsatdemon.com/dashboard> and its goods and services online and has offered them to the general public through its Website,

which is a public accommodation, within the definition of the ADA, 42 U.S.C. § 12181(7), the New York State Human Rights Law (“NYSHRL”), N.Y. CLS Exec. §§ 290, *et seq.*, the New York City Human Rights Law (“NYCHRL”), N.Y.C. Admin. Code §§ 8-101, *et seq.*, as well as a “Provider” under the NYCHRL.

NATURE OF ACTION

29. The Internet has become a significant source of information, a portal, and a tool for conducting business, doing everyday activities such as shopping, learning, banking, researching, as well as many other activities for sighted, blind and visually impaired persons alike.
30. In today’s tech-savvy world, blind and visually impaired people have the ability to access websites and online platforms using keyboards in conjunction with screen access software that vocalizes the visual information found on a computer screen or displays the content on a refreshable Braille display. This technology is known as screen-reading software. Screen-reading software is currently the only method a blind or visually impaired person may independently access the internet. Unless websites and/or mobile applications are designed to be read by screen-reading software, blind and visually impaired persons are unable to fully access websites and the information, products, and goods contained thereon.
31. Blind and visually impaired users of Windows operating system-enabled computers and devices have several screen-reading software programs available to them. Some of these programs are available for purchase and other programs are available without the user having to purchase the program separately. Nonvisual Desktop Access, otherwise known as “NVDA”, and “JAWS” are popular, screen-reading software programs available for a Windows computer. “VoiceOver” is a popular program for Apple devices.

32. For screen-reading software to function, the information on a website must be capable of being rendered into text. If the website content is not capable of being rendered into text, the blind or visually impaired user is unable to access the same content available to sighted users. For VoiceOver users such as Mr. Hilbert, relies on a Website's features and proper coding, including but not limited to "ARIA" ("accessible rich internet applications") in the Web Content Accessibility Guidelines ("WCAG"). ARIA provides what is presented visually for a visually impaired person.
33. The international website standards organization, the World Wide Web Consortium, known throughout the world as "W3C," has published version 2.1 of the Web Content Accessibility Guidelines ("WCAG 2.1"). WCAG 2.1 are well-established guidelines for making websites accessible to blind and visually impaired people. These guidelines are universally followed by most large business entities and government agencies to ensure their websites are accessible.

STATEMENT OF FACTS

34. Defendant Thinking LSAT, LLC a/k/a LSAT Demon ("Defendant") owns and administers its online website offering features which should allow all consumers to access the goods and services provided via the internet throughout the United States, including the Southern District of New York.
35. Defendant's Website offers its products and services to the public. The Website offers features which ought to allow and avail consumers the ability to peruse numerous functions to complete a sought-after online course, including, as in Mr. Hilbert's case, the ability to complete the LSAT online course.

36. Plaintiff Laurel Hilbert is a visually impaired and legally blind person, who cannot use a computer without the assistance of screen-reading software. Plaintiff is, however, a proficient VoiceOver screen-reader user and uses primarily VoiceOver to access the internet, online programs within websites and/or mobile applications. Plaintiff has visited and attempted to access Defendant's Website using a screen-reader on numerous occasions.
37. While residing in the District of Columbia in February 2025 to present, Plaintiff visited and attempted to access Defendant's Website using screen-reading software in order to take and complete the LSAT online course through its Website. Regrettably, he was unable to do so due to inaccessibility issues.
38. Despite his efforts, Plaintiff was denied a user experience similar to that of a sighted individual due to the Website's lack of a variety of features and accommodations, which effectively barred Plaintiff from being able to enjoy the privileges and benefits of Defendant's goods and services.
39. Mr. Hilbert owns and uses a MacBook and uses Safari as his main internet browser. Safari and MacBook harnesses Apple's "Voice-Over Software" which enables blind and/or visually impaired persons such as Mr. Hilbert to access and enjoy websites by reading aloud functions on a website.
40. Screen-reading software includes the functionality "Quick Navigation," which enables screen readers to navigate through a website using its headings, links, buttons, tables, etc. Specifically, when a screen reader types letters, they correspond to what kind of functions a screen reader uses to learn what it is that a website offers. For example, if Mr. Hilbert enables "Quick Navigation," he can navigate through a website by using its headings. He will press "H" on his keyboard once "Quick Navigation" is enabled.

41. When websites fail to incorporate the proper and descriptive coding to mark what kinds of functions are on their website, not only does this prevent the "Quick Navigation" functionality to locate the functions on the website but the read-aloud functions that lack description confuse software users like Mr. Hilbert who cannot rely on any visuals to navigate through and access a website.

Inaccessibility of Website

42. On or about February 2025 through the end of March 2025, Mr. Hilbert immediately noticed that the Website's buttons and links failed to abide by the WCAG Guidelines due to their improper labelling and coding.
43. Specifically, when on the dashboard of the LSAT Demon, Mr. Hilbert began navigating using the "B" key on the keyboard to move by button. The first button was labeled as "Dashboard button," followed by several buttons that read: "Drill button," "Practice button," "Lessons button," "Classes button," and "Admissions button." Next was "LH Laurel 0 button," followed by a button simply labeled as "button," without any indication of its function.
44. When Mr. Hilbert selected any of the previously mentioned buttons, he received no auditory feedback regarding what had happened, if anything. From that point, he continued navigating forward using the right arrow key. He bypassed the previously mentioned buttons and continued moving forward until he reached a heading that read "Heading Level 1 Practice." Continuing forward, he encountered several buttons labeled as follows:
- "Timed Section Timed Section Take and Review One Section button"
 - "Practice Test Practice Test Take and Review One Exam button"
 - "Explanations Find Explanations by Test button"

45. Following these buttons was an element that read "Resume," with no indication of its clickability.
46. Mr. Hilbert selected the button labeled "Practice Test Practice Test Take and Review One Exam button." Once selected, he received no auditory feedback regarding what had happened, if anything. He then continued navigating forward using the right arrow key until he reached a button labeled "Open button." Upon selecting it, the platform appeared to open a new page with a heading that read "Heading Level 2 Test 141."
47. From that point, Mr. Hilbert continued navigating forward using the right arrow key and encountered a button labeled "button," lacking clarity as to its purpose. The next element was a heading that read "Heading Level 1 Ready to do this," followed by "Heading Level 2 Section 1." Continuing forward, he encountered several elements and headings that read:
- "35 minutes"
 - "Heading Level 2 Section 2"
 - "35 minutes"
 - "Heading Level 2 Break"
 - "10 minutes"
 - "Heading Level 2 Section 3"
 - "35 minutes"
48. These were followed by a button labeled "Start button." Mr. Hilbert selected this button and, once again, no auditory feedback was given regarding what had happened, if anything. The platform appeared to have changed the focus of his cursor to the top of the page.
49. From that point, Mr. Hilbert resumed navigating forward using the right arrow key. What followed was a button labeled simply as "Button," without any description of its function. Next, he encountered "Heading Level 2 Test 141." Continuing forward, he found two buttons:

1. "Feeling stressed? You can hide the timer here and on the official test—just not for the last five minutes of each section. Don't show again button."
 2. Another button simply labeled "Button," with no description of its purpose.
50. Continuing forward using the right arrow key, he encountered two headings that read:
- "Heading Level 1 Section 1"
 - "Heading Level 3 4 items 35 minutes 27 questions"
51. This was followed by a statement:
- "Each set of questions in this section is based on a single passage or a pair of passages. The questions are to be answered on the basis of what is stated or implied in the passage or pair of passages. For some questions, more than one of the choices could conceivably answer the question. However, you are to choose the best answer; that is, choose the response that most accurately and completely answers the question."
52. Following this statement was a button labeled "Continue button." Upon selecting it, Mr. Hilbert experienced the same issue as before: no auditory feedback, and the focus of his screen-reading software was shifted to the top of the page.
53. Mr. Hilbert then continued navigating forward using the right arrow key, encountering yet another button labeled simply as "Button," with no further description. This was followed by "Heading Level 2 Test 141," and two additional buttons:
1. "Timer"
 2. A button labeled only as "Button," with no clarification of its purpose.
54. Next, Mr. Hilbert encountered a heading that read "Heading Level 4 3 items Passage 1 Find button." Below this was a passage that read:
- "Charles Darwin objected to all attempts to reduce his theory of evolution to its doctrine of natural selection. 'Natural selection has been the main but not the exclusive means of

modification,' he declared. Nonetheless, a group of self-proclaimed strict constructionist Darwinians has recently risen to prominence by reducing Darwin's theory in just this way. These theorists use the mechanism of natural selection to explain all biological phenomena; they assert that natural selection is responsible for every aspect of every species' form and behavior and for the success or failure of species in general."

"Natural selection is generally held to result in adaptation, the shaping of an organism's form and behavior in response to environmental conditions to achieve enhanced reproductive success. If the strict constructionists are right, the persistence of every attribute and the survival of every species are due to such adaptation. But in fact, nature provides numerous examples of attributes that are not adaptations for reproductive success and of species whose success or failure had little to do with their adaptations."

"For example, while it is true that some random mutations of genetic material produce attributes that enhance reproductive success and are favored by natural selection, and others produce harmful attributes that are weeded out, we now know from population genetics that most mutations fall into neither category. Research has revealed that neutral, nonadaptive changes account to a large extent for the evolution of DNA. Most substitutions of one unit of DNA for another within a population have no effect on reproductive success. These alterations often change the attributes of species, but their persistence from one generation to the next is not explainable by natural selection."

"Additionally, the study of mass extinctions in paleontology has undermined the strict constructionist claim that natural selection can account for every species' success or failure. The impact of an extraterrestrial body probably caused the extinction of the dinosaurs some 65 million years ago. Smaller animal species are generally better able to survive the

catastrophic changes in climate that we would expect to follow from such an impact, and mammals in the Cretaceous period were quite small because they could not compete on the large scale of the dominant dinosaurs. But while this scenario explains why dinosaurs died off and mammals fared relatively well, it does not conform to the strict constructionist view of the adaptive reasons for the success of species. That view assumes that adaptations are a response to conditions that are already in place at the time the adaptation occurs, and mammals could not have adapted in advance to conditions caused by the impact. In a sense, their success was the result of dumb luck."

55. Beyond the passage, there was a multiple-choice question followed by the answer choices, formatted as follows:
 - A followed by the corresponding answer to A, followed by the word "Button."
 - B followed by the corresponding answer to B, followed by the word "Button."
 - C, D, and E followed the same format.
56. When selecting any of these multiple-choice options, Mr. Hilbert received no auditory feedback indicating his selection.
57. Beyond the multiple-choice options were buttons labeled 1 through 25, presumably corresponding to the questions in this section. When selecting any of these buttons, Mr. Hilbert received no auditory feedback indicating whether a new question was displayed.
58. With such a high-stakes test, guessing should be out of the question. The combination of mislabeled buttons and elements, when selected, provide no auditory feedback, and the inability to confirm whether an option from the multiple-choice options was selected or not puts Mr. Hilbert at a disadvantage to sighted individuals who would be able to confirm their selection visually, as someone relies on auditory feedback. The absence of these

makes a platform like Thinking LSAT impossible to work with due to its lack of accessibility.

59. In addition to the improper coding and labelling, the Website also fails to implement auditory feedback for screen-reader software users.
60. When companies fail to implement auditory feedback into their websites, screen-reader software users who solely rely on audio are left confused and are force into a situation where they need to scavenge through a website to merely understand what functions they have successfully interacted with. This not only requires screen-reader software users to waste a significant amount of time to understand what functions are available to them on a given website, but it often prevents them from being able to access and independently enjoy a website as their sighted counterparts.
61. Due to the Website's accessibility issues, Mr. Hilbert was ultimately unable to take, let alone complete, the online LSAT course.
62. It is his dream to become a lawyer. Going to law school is the first step in that journey. He wants to take an LSAT course to prepare for the examination but Defendant's platform is inaccessible. Mr. Hilbert will be injured in the future when he seeks to study for the LSAT examination again, leading to future injuries.
63. On or about February 2025, Mr. Hilbert contacted Defendant's support team through the email address help@lsatdemon.com and informed them of the Website's accessibility issues. However, the issues were never resolved.
64. Mr. Hilbert's decision to not further engage with Defendant regarding its inaccessibility was not made lightly. It came after months of enduring what no student preparing for a high-stakes exam should ever be put through: a cycle of signing up for one LSAT prep

platform after another, only to discover that not a single one worked with his screen reading software. He did not just test out features — he was testing the patience of someone who was already giving everything they had just to stay on the same playing field as everyone else.

65. After trying two other LSAT platforms and encountering inaccessibility, he tried Defendant's LSAT preparation platform to again study for the examination. After again encountering inaccessible features, he advised Defendant but, at that point, had no desire to waste more energy explaining, yet again, why he — a blind law school applicant — could not even access their preparation materials. He is not their tester. He is not their educator. He is not their rehabilitation specialist. He is a student who signed up and tried to use their service. And it did not work and still does not work.
66. What happened here is not a minor oversight or a harmless technical hiccup. What happened is exclusion. Digital segregation. Mr. Hilbert was denied access to the very tools that others — sighted students — are using every day to prepare for one of the most competitive academic hurdles in this country: a test that can determine where you go to law school, whether you get scholarship money, or whether you get in at all.
67. These access barriers effectively denied Plaintiff the ability to use and enjoy Defendant's Website the same way sighted individuals do.
68. Upon information and belief, Defendant's policies and practices denied Plaintiff, along with other blind or visually impaired users, access to Defendant's Website. Those policies and/or practices therefore specifically denied the goods and services that are offered to the general public.

69. Due to Defendant's failure and refusal to remove access barriers to its Website, Plaintiff and visually impaired persons have been and are still being denied equal access to Defendant's Website, and the numerous goods, services and benefits offered to the public through the Website.
70. The access barriers Plaintiff encountered have caused a denial of his full and equal access in the past, and now deter Plaintiff on a regular basis from utilizing the Website, presently and in the future.
71. If the Website was equally accessible to all, Plaintiff could independently navigate the Website and access and complete the desired business transaction through Defendant's Website as sighted individuals do. He also would not have to use the services of a sighted person to perform simple transactions and interactions with Defendant's Website. It is humiliating for a visually impaired person to rely upon the largess of sighted strangers to navigate through the world. The internet world is no different.
72. Through his attempts to use the Website, Plaintiff has actual knowledge of the access barriers that make these services inaccessible and independently unusable by blind and visually impaired persons.
73. Because simple compliance with the WCAG 2.1 Guidelines would provide Plaintiff and other visually impaired consumers with equal access to the Website, Plaintiff alleges that Defendant has engaged in acts of intentional discrimination, including but not limited to the following policies or practices:
- a. Constructing and maintaining Website that is inaccessible to visually impaired individuals, including Plaintiff;

- b. Failing to construct, update and maintain Website that is sufficiently intuitive so as to be equally accessible to visually impaired individuals, including Plaintiff; and
- c. Failing to take actions to correct these access barriers in the face of substantial harm and discrimination to blind and visually impaired consumers, such as Plaintiff, as a member of a protected class.

74. Defendant therefore uses standards, criteria or methods of administration that have the effect of discriminating or perpetuating the discrimination of others, as alleged herein.

75. The Americans with Disabilities Act (“ADA”) expressly contemplates the injunctive relief that Plaintiff seeks in this action. In relevant part, the ADA requires:

In the case of violations of ... this title, injunctive relief shall include an order to alter facilities to make such facilities readily accessible to and usable by individuals with disabilities ... Where appropriate, injunctive relief shall also include requiring the ... modification of a policy ...

42 U.S.C. § 12188(a)(2).

76. Upon information and belief, because Defendant’s Website has never been accessible, and Defendant does not have, and never had, an adequate corporate policy that is reasonably calculated to cause its Website to become and remain accessible, Plaintiff invokes 42 U.S.C. § 12188(a)(2) and seeks a permanent injunction requiring:

- a. That Defendant retain a qualified consultant acceptable to Plaintiff (“Mutually Agreed Upon Consultants”) who shall assist it in improving the accessibility of its Website so that the goods and services on them may be equally accessed and enjoyed by individuals with vision-related disabilities;
- b. That Defendant work with the Mutually Agreed Upon Consultant to ensure that all employees involved in its Website’s development and content development be given

- web accessibility training on a periodic basis at least two (2) times per year, including onsite training to create accessible content at the design and development stages;
- c. That Defendant work with the Mutually Agreed Upon Consultant to perform an automated accessibility audit on a periodic basis at least two (2) times per year to evaluate whether its Website may be equally accessed and enjoyed by individuals with vision-related disabilities on an ongoing basis;
 - d. That Defendant work with the Mutually Agreed Upon Consultant to perform end-user accessibility/usability testing on a periodic basis at least two (2) times per year with said testing to be performed by individuals with various disabilities to evaluate whether its Website may be equally accessed and enjoyed by individuals with vision-related disabilities on an ongoing basis;
 - e. That Defendant work with the Mutually Agreed Upon Consultant to create an accessibility policy that will be posted on its Website, along with an e-mail address and tollfree phone number to report disability accessibility-related problems; and
 - f. That Defendant and its computer and/or internet experts monitor Defendant's Website for up to two (2) years after the Mutually Agreed Upon Consultant validates that the Website is free of accessibility errors/violations to ensure that it has adopted and implemented adequate accessibility policies.
 - g. That Defendant provide Plaintiff's counsel and this Court a report every six (6) months of its efforts to comply and its continued compliance with the ADA, including a representation and warranty that its Website is free of accessibility errors/violations and to ensure that it has adopted and implemented adequate accessibility policies, which remain legally compliant with disability laws, functional and up-to-date.

77. Web-based technologies have features and content that are modified on a daily, and in some instances, hourly basis and a one-time “fix” to an inaccessible website will not cause the website to remain accessible without a corresponding change in corporate policies related to those web-based technologies. To evaluate whether an inaccessible website has been rendered accessible, and whether corporate policies related to web-based technologies have been changed in a meaningful and legally-compliant manner that will cause the website and/or mobile applications to remain accessible, Defendant’s Website must be reviewed on a periodic basis not less than two (2) times per year using both automated accessibility screening tools and end user testing by disabled individuals.
78. Although Defendant may currently have centralized policies regarding maintaining, updating and operating its Website, Defendant lacks a plan and policy reasonably calculated to make them fully and equally accessible to, and independently usable by, blind and other visually impaired consumers.
79. Defendant has, upon information and belief, invested substantial sums in developing and maintaining its Website and has generated significant revenue from its Website. These amounts are far greater than the associated cost of making its Website equally accessible to visually impaired customers.
80. Without injunctive relief, Plaintiff and other visually impaired consumers will continue to be unable to independently use the Website, violating their rights.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION
Violation of the Americans with Disabilities Act
(42 U.S.C. § 12181 *et seq.*)

81. Plaintiff, on behalf of himself and other visually impaired persons, repeats and realleges every allegation of the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.

82. Section 302(a) of Title III of the Americans with Disabilities Act (“ADA”), 42 U.S.C. § 12101, *et seq.*, provides:

No individual shall be discriminated against on the basis of disability in the full and equal enjoyment of the goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations of any place of public accommodation by any person who owns, leases (or leases to), or operates a place of public accommodation.

42 U.S.C. § 12182(a).

83. Defendant’s Website is a place of public accommodation within the definition of Title III of the ADA, 42 U.S.C. § 12181(7). *See Martinez v. Gutsy LLC*, 2022 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 214830, 2022 WL 17303830, at *1, 7 (E.D.N.Y. Nov. 29, 2022) (on a motion to dismiss, holding that plaintiff plausibly stated a claim of discrimination due to allegedly inaccessible website); *Del-Orden v. Bonobos, Inc.*, 2017 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 209251, 2017 WL 6547902, at *1 (S.D.N.Y. Dec. 20, 2017) (same); *Romero v. 88 Acres Foods, Inc.*, 580 F.Supp.3d 9, 19 (S.D.N.Y. 2022) (collecting cases); *see also Tavarez v. Moo Organic Chocolates, LLC*, No. 21-CV-9816 (VEC), 2022 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 154249, at *2 (S.D.N.Y. Aug. 26, 2022) (“concur[ing] with the vast majority of other judges in this District who have decided the issue that a ‘place of public accommodation’ includes public-facing websites that are not tethered to a physical location” while “not[ing] that at least seven of its colleagues, one of whom has since ascended to the Second Circuit, have found that Title III of the ADA applies to websites”); *Wilson v. Fabric Cellar, Inc.*, No. 20-CV-244S, 2021 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 130536 (W.D.N.Y. July 13, 2021) (choosing to “assume without deciding” that the website is a place of public accommodation based on the weight of the case law in the circuit); *Slade v. Life Spectacular, Inc.*, No. 22-CV-0037 (ALC), 2022 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 220079, at *9 (S.D.N.Y. Dec. 5, 2022); *Panarese v. Sell It Soc., LLC*, No. 19-

CV-3211 (ARR) (RML), 2020 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 119002, at *2 (E.D.N.Y. July 2, 2020), *adopted by* 2020 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 139893, (Aug. 5, 2020); *Reed v. 1-800-Flowers.com, Inc.*, 327 F. Supp. 3d 539, 550 (E.D.N.Y. 2018); *Andrews v. Blick Art Materials, LLC*, 268 F. Supp. 3d 381, 398 (E.D.N.Y. 2017).

84. The Website is a service offered to the general public and, as such, must be equally accessible to all potential consumers.
85. Under Section 302(b)(1) of Title III of the ADA, it is unlawful discrimination to deny individuals with disabilities the opportunity to participate in or benefit from the products, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations of an entity. 42 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(1)(A)(i).
86. Under Section 302(b)(1) of Title III of the ADA, it is unlawful discrimination to deny individuals with disabilities an opportunity to participate in or benefit from the products, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodation, which is equal to the opportunities afforded to other individuals. 42 U.S.C. § 12182(b)(1)(A)(ii).
87. Under Section 302(b)(2) of Title III of the ADA, unlawful discrimination also includes, among other things:

[A] failure to make reasonable modifications in policies, practices, or procedures, when such modifications are necessary to afford such goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages, or accommodations to individuals with disabilities, unless the entity can demonstrate that making such modifications would fundamentally alter the nature of such goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages or accommodations; and a failure to take such steps as may be necessary to ensure that no individual with a disability is excluded, denied services, segregated or otherwise treated differently than other individuals because of the absence of auxiliary aids and services, unless the entity can demonstrate that taking such steps would fundamentally alter the nature of the good, service, facility, privilege, advantage, or accommodation being offered or would result in an undue burden.

42 U.S.C. §§ 12182(b)(2)(A)(ii) – (iii).

88. The acts alleged herein constitute violations of Title III of the ADA, and the regulations promulgated thereunder.
89. Plaintiff, who is a member of a protected class of persons under the ADA, has a physical disability that substantially limits the major life activity of sight within the meaning of 42 U.S.C. §§ 12102(1)(A) – (2)(A).
90. Furthermore, Plaintiff has been denied full and equal access to the Website offered by Defendant, has not been provided services that are provided to other patrons who are not disabled, and has been provided services that are inferior to the services provided to non-disabled persons. Defendant has failed to take any prompt and equitable steps to remedy its discriminatory conduct. These violations are ongoing.
91. Under 42 U.S.C. § 12188 and the remedies, procedures, and rights set forth and incorporated therein, Plaintiff requests relief as set forth below.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION
Violation of the DCHRA
(N.Y. CLS Exec. §§ 290, *et seq.*)

92. Plaintiff, on behalf of himself and other visually impaired persons, repeats and realleges every allegation of the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.
93. The New York State Human Rights Law (“NYSHRL”) guarantees “equal opportunity to enjoy a full and productive life” whereby “every individual shall have an equal opportunity to participate fully in the economic, cultural and intellectual life of the state” as the state works towards “eliminat[ing] and prevent[ing] discrimination in ... places of public accommodation ... and to take other actions against discrimination[.]” N.Y. CLS Exec. § 290(3).

94. The NYSHRL also states: “The term ‘disability’ means (a) a physical, mental or medical impairment resulting from anatomical, physiological, genetic or neurological conditions which prevents the exercise of a normal bodily function or is demonstrable by medically accepted clinical or laboratory diagnostic techniques or (b) a record of such an impairment or (c) a condition regarded by others as such an impairment[.]” N.Y. CLS Exec. § 292(21).
95. Plaintiff has a physical disability as a visually impaired and legally blind person, who cannot use a computer without the assistance of screen-reading software.
96. Pursuant to the NYSHRL: “It shall be an unlawful discriminatory practice for any person, being the owner, lessee, proprietor, manager, superintendent, agent or employee of any place of public accommodation, ... because of the ... disability, ..., of any person, directly or indirectly, to refuse, withhold from or deny to such person any of the accommodations, advantages, facilities or privileges thereof[.]” N.Y. CLS Exec. § 296(2)(a).
97. Defendant is systematically violating the NYSHRL.
98. Defendant is a “place of public accommodation” within the meaning of the NYSHRL because it is an “establishment dealing with goods and services of any kind,” N.Y. CLS Exec. § 292(9), which includes the provision of a Website to consumers in the State of New York.
99. Defendant’s Website is a service provided by Defendant that is inaccessible to patrons like Mr. Hilbert who is visually impaired. This inaccessibility has denied those visually impaired full and equal access to the facilities and services Defendant makes available to the non-disabled public. Defendant has violated the NYSHRL by denying visually impaired customers the services and products provided by its Website. These violations are ongoing.

100. Defendant's actions constitute intentional discrimination against Plaintiff on the basis of a disability in violation of the NYSHRL because Defendant constructed and/or maintains its Website, which are inaccessible to Plaintiff, knowingly maintains its Website in their inaccessible form, and has failed to take adequate actions to correct these discriminatory barriers even after being notified of the effects of that discrimination.
101. Defendant is also violating the NYSHRL because the conduct alleged herein likewise constitutes a violation of the various provisions under the ADA, 42 U.S.C. § 12101 *et seq.* The U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York has held that a claim for disability discrimination under the NYSHRL is governed by the same legal standards as the ADA. *Range v. 535 Broadway Grp. LLC*, 2019 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 149905 at *16 (S.D.N.Y. 2019) (*citing Graves v. Finch Pruyn & Co.*, 457 F.3d 181, 184 n.3 (2d Cir. 2006) (citation omitted)); *see also Sullivan v. Study.com LLC*, 2019 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 47073 at *16 (S.D.N.Y. 2019) ("It is true that the NYSHRL ... [is] governed by the same legal standards that courts apply to ADA disability discrimination claims.").
102. Defendant's actions were and are in violation of the ADA and NYSHRL and, therefore, Plaintiff and others similarly situated are entitled to injunctive relief remedying the discrimination. N.Y. CLS Exec. §§ 297(4)(c)(i) – (ii).
103. Plaintiff and those similarly situated are also entitled to a preliminary and permanent injunction enjoining Defendant from violating the NYSHRL and requiring Defendant to take the steps necessary to make its Website readily accessible to and usable by visually impaired individuals. N.Y. CLS Exec. §§ 297(4)(c)(i) – (ii).
104. Defendant's denial of accessible Website and its discrimination against Plaintiff and those similarly situated renders it liable for each and every offense for compensatory damages in

an amount to be determined by a jury and civil penalties that may be determined by the Court. N.Y. CLS Exec. §§ 297(4)(c)(iii) – (vi).

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION
Violation of the NYCHRL
(N.Y.C. Admin. Code §§ 8-101, *et seq.*)

105. Plaintiff, on behalf of himself and other visually impaired persons, repeats and realleges every allegation of the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.
106. The New York City Human Rights Law (“NYCHRL”) declares that “there is no greater danger to the health, morals, safety and welfare to the city and its inhabitants than the existence of groups prejudiced against one another and antagonistic to each other because of their actual or perceived differences, including those based on ... disability[.]” N.Y.C. Admin. Code § 8-101.
107. The NYCHRL defines a disability as “any physical, medical, mental or psychological impairment, or a history or record of such impairment. ... The term ‘physical, medical, mental, or psychological impairment’ means: [a]n impairment of any system of the body; including, but not limited to, the neurological system; the musculoskeletal system; the special sense organs and respiratory organs, including, but not limited to, speech organs; the cardiovascular system; the reproductive system; the digestive and genito-urinary systems; the hemic and lymphatic systems; the immunological systems; the skin; and the endocrine system[.]” N.Y.C. Admin. Code § 8-102.
108. Plaintiff has a physical disability as a visually impaired and legally blind person, who cannot use a computer without the assistance of screen-reading software.
109. Pursuant to the NYCHRL: “It shall be an unlawful discriminatory practice for any person who is the owner, franchisor, franchisee, lessor, lessee, proprietor, manager, superintendent,

agent or employee of any place or provider of public accommodation: [b]ecause of any person's actual or perceived ... disability, ..., directly or indirectly: [t]o refuse, withhold from or deny to such person the full and equal enjoyment, on equal terms and conditions, of any of the accommodations, advantages, services, facilities or privileges of the place or provider of public accommodation[.]" N.Y.C. Admin. Code § 8-107(4)(1)(a).

110. Defendant is a "place of public accommodation" within the meaning of the NYCHRL because it is a "*provider*" "of goods, services, facilities, accommodations, advantages or privileges of any kind, and places, whether licensed or unlicensed, where goods, services, facilities, accommodations, advantages or privileges of any kind are extended, offered, sold, or otherwise made available[.]" N.Y.C. Admin. Code 8-102 (emphasis added), which includes the provision of Website to consumers in New York City.
111. Defendant is systematically violating the NYCHRL.
112. Defendant's Website is a service provided by Defendant that is inaccessible to patrons like Mr. Hilbert who is visually impaired. This inaccessibility has denied those visually impaired full and equal access to the facilities and services Defendant makes available to the non-disabled public. Defendant has violated the NYCHRL by denying visually impaired customers the services and products provided by the Website. These violations are ongoing.
113. Defendant's actions constitute intentional discrimination against Plaintiff on the basis of a disability in violation of the NYCHRL because Defendant constructed and/or maintains its Website, which are inaccessible to Plaintiff, knowingly maintains its Website in this inaccessible form, and has failed to take adequate actions to correct these discriminatory barriers even after being notified of the effects of that discrimination.

114. Defendant is also violating the NYCHRL because the conduct alleged herein likewise constitutes a violation of the various provisions under the ADA, 42 U.S.C. §§ 12101 *et seq.* and the NYSHRL, N.Y. CLS Exec. §§ 290 *et seq.* The U.S. District Court for the Southern District of New York has held that the NYCHRL has a “one-way ratchet whereby the ADA standard constitutes its floor.” *Sullivan v. Study.com LLC*, 2019 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 47073 at *16 (S.D.N.Y. 2019) (*citing* *Loeffler v. Staten Island Univ. Hosp.*, 582 F.3d 268, 278 (2d Cir. 2009)). Specifically, the Second Circuit Court of Appeals has affirmed that the NYCHRL “must be reviewed independently from and ‘more liberally’ than their federal and state counterparts” where interpretation of state or federal statutes with similar wording “may be used to aid in interpretation of [the NYCHRL], viewing similarly worded provisions of federal and state civil rights laws as a *floor* below which the [NYCHRL] cannot fall.” *Loeffler*, 582 F.3d at 278 (*quoting* THE LOCAL CIVIL RIGHTS RESTORATION ACT OF 2005, N.Y.C. Local Law No. 85 (2005) at § 1).
115. Defendant’s actions were and are in violation of the ADA, NYSHRL, and the NYCHRL and, therefore, Plaintiff and others similarly situated are entitled to injunctive relief remedying the discrimination.
116. Plaintiff and those similarly situated are also entitled to a preliminary and permanent injunction enjoining Defendant from violating the NYCHRL and requiring Defendant to take the steps necessary to make its Website readily accessible to and usable by visually impaired individuals. N.Y.C. Admin. Code § 8-120(a).
117. Defendant’s denial of accessible Website and its discrimination against Plaintiff and those similarly situated renders it liable for each and every offense for compensatory damages in

an amount to be determined by a jury, civil penalties, and reasonable attorney's fees and costs that may be determined by the Court. N.Y.C. Admin. Code §§ 8-120(a), 8-126(a).

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION
Declaratory Relief

118. Plaintiff, on behalf of himself and other visually impaired persons, repeats and realleges every allegation of the preceding paragraphs as if fully set forth herein.
119. An actual controversy has arisen and now exists between the parties in that Plaintiff contends and is informed and believes that Defendant denies that its Website contains access barriers denying blind and/or visually impaired customers the full and equal access to the products, services and facilities contained in its Website, which Defendant owns, operates and controls, fails to comply with applicable laws, including but not limited to Title III of the Americans with Disabilities Act, the NYSHRL, and the NYCHRL, prohibiting discrimination against the blind and visually impaired.
120. A judicial declaration is necessary and appropriate at this time in order that each of the parties may know their respective rights and duties and act accordingly.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff respectfully requests this Court grant the following relief:

- A. For a judgment that Defendant violated Plaintiff's rights under the ADA, the NYSHRL, and the NYCHRL;
- B. A preliminary and permanent injunction prohibiting Defendant from violating the Americans with Disabilities Act ("ADA"), 42 U.S.C. §§ 12182, *et seq.*, the NYSHRL, and the NYCHRL;
- C. A preliminary and permanent injunction requiring Defendant to take all steps necessary to make its Website fully compliant with the requirements set forth in the

ADA and its implementing regulations, so that the Website is regularly accessible to and usable by blind and visually impaired individuals;

- D. A declaration that Defendant owns, maintains, and/or operates its Website in a manner that discriminates against the blind and visually impaired persons, and which fails to provide access for persons with disabilities as required by the ADA, the NYSHRL, and the NYCHRL;
- E. Economic, compensatory and/or punitive damages under the NYSHRL, and the NYCHRL, as applicable, in an amount to be determined at trial;
- F. Pre- and post-judgment interest;
- G. An award of costs and expenses of this action together with reasonable attorneys' and expert fees; and
- H. Such other and further relief as this Court deems just and proper.

JURY TRIAL DEMAND

Pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 38(b), Plaintiff demands a trial by jury on all questions of fact raised by the Complaint.

Dated: July 21, 2025

Respectfully submitted,

ERIC SIEGEL LAW, PLLC

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Attorney for Plaintiff Laurel Hilbert

VERIFICATION

I, Laurel Hilbert, have read the factual allegations of this Verified Complaint for which I provided direct personal experience and information pertaining to the inaccessibility of Defendant's Websites and verify under the penalty of perjury, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1746, that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed on July 21, 2025.

DocuSigned by:

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Laurel Hilbert, Plaintiff